

Western Carolinian.

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SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1826.

[VOL. VII. NO. 326.]

TERMS.
The terms of the Western Carolinian are, \$3 per annum—or \$2 50, if paid in advance. No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid. Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one. All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE
State of North-Carolina.
LOTTERY to encourage the publication of the
HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

HIGHEST PRIZE
20,000 DOLLARS.
Drawing to commence in Hillsborough, on the 2d
Monday in September next.

Scheme.	
1 Prize of \$20,000 is	\$20,000
10,000	10,000
5,000	5,000
2,000	2,000
1,500	5,000
1,000	8,000
500	5,000
200	5,000
100	4,000
50	3,000
20	2,000
10	1,000
5	500
1,050	10
7,366	5

9,000 Prizes, & 21,886 Tickets 119,430
14,000 Blanks, & at 5 Dollars, is 119,430
(Not two Blanks to a Prize.)

900 Tickets to be drawn in a day—to be completed in 18 days drawing. All the numbers to be placed in one wheel, and the Prizes in another.

Stationary Prizes as follows:

THE LAST DRAWN TICKET ON THE	
First day, will be entitled to a Prize of	\$200
Second day,	500
Third day,	500
Fourth day,	500
Fifth day,	500
Sixth day,	500
Seventh day,	500
Eighth day,	500
Ninth day,	1,000
Tenth day,	1,000
Eleventh day,	1,000
Twelfth day,	1,000
Thirteenth day,	1,000
Fourteenth day,	1,500
Fifteenth day,	1,500
Sixteenth day,	5,000
Seventeenth day,	10,000
Eighteenth day,	20,000

The rest of the Prizes floating in the wheel from the commencement, amounting to

73,730 DOLLARS.

Prizes payable at the Agency of the Bank of Cape Fear, in Hillsborough, N. C. thirty days after the completion of the drawing, subject to a discount of fifteen per cent. All prizes not demanded within twelve months from the completion of the drawing, will be considered as forfeited to the uses of the Lottery.

J. WEBB, Commissioner.

Hillsborough, April, 1826.

The attention of the North Carolina public, is respectfully invited to the foregoing scheme. The laudable purpose contemplated will, it is hoped, secure to it the aid of those who are friendly to the interest of literature and science, and the name alone of the gentleman who has consented to act as Commissioner in the management of the Lottery, is a sufficient pledge of the fairness with which it will be conducted.

A. D. MURPHY.

Tickets in this Lottery for sale by Messrs. G. Fisher, W. H. Slaughter, J. Sneed, and others, Salisbury.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Mecklenburg county, N. C. on the 14th inst. a Negro Man by the name of PETER, aged 28 years, of a yellowish complexion, about six feet high, tolerably stout built; his right arm is crooked, which may be perceived by his not being able to straighten it entirely. He was bought of Alexander Hogan, of Randolph county, in April last, and had been owned by Mr. Hogan's brother, William Hogan, also of Randolph county, for four years previously. Any person who will apprehend said Negro, and secure him in any jail in the Union, and give me information, at Alexandria post-office, Mecklenburg county, N. C. shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid.

JAMES LATTA.

August 18, 1826.

Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the Plantation whereon he now lives, situated in the Jersey Settlement, Davidson county, N. C. on both sides of Swearing Creek and Muddy Run, adjoining the lands of Anderson Ellis, Mathias Long, Alfred Smith, and others; the plantation contains 360 acres, a large portion of which is under cultivation; 30 acres of good meadow, and 50 acres more can be made so with a little trouble; a great number of bearing apple and peach trees; it has on it a good dwelling-house, and all other necessary buildings, with excellent water convenient thereto; and is allowed by all who have seen it, to be the most delightful country seat in that part of the country. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber on the premises.

MAURICE DAVIS.

August 17, 1826.

Estate of John P. Hodgens.

THE subscriber having qualified as administrator on the estate of the late John P. Hodgens, dec. desires all persons indebted to said estate, to come forward and make settlement; and all those having claims against said estate, will present them for settlement, properly authenticated, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

MESHACK PINKSTON, adm'r.

Nov. 24, 1826.

GENERAL JACKSON.

FROM THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

CIRCULAR.

Fellow Citizens: The cause of our country seems, at this juncture, so closely bounded with the political elevation of Gen. ANDREW JACKSON, that watchful and vigorous efforts to promote the latter, must receive the aid and approbation of all sincerely attached to the former.

Our government is based upon the people's will. If this foundation be removed, or if, as in Europe, it be disregarded, the structure of our civil liberties must fall, or be ultimately overthrown, unless we are willing to change our system: to sink into the condition whence we are but just emancipated: and to entail upon our descendants all the degradation and wretchedness from which our ancestors, at the hazard of life and fortune, rescued themselves and us: we should vigilantly and fearlessly enforce our rights against the encroachments of power and the subtle arts of ambition.

Until the period made memorable by the United States, the principles of the revolution of '76, especially in reference to the duty of public agents and the sovereignty of the people's will, had been sacredly pursued and most happily exemplified. On that occasion, however they were openly violated—and their violation accompanied by indications of corruption truly appropriate to the event, and well calculated to alarm our patriotism. Although the election was, by the provisions of the constitution, rightfully within the power of the house of representatives, who could expect that the people would be spurned by their delegates? Who could expect that the public servant would unblushingly deny his master? Who anticipated that the representative, known, existing in no other character, should defy, repel, and insult his constituents? And who, in the land of Washington and Jefferson; while the first was yet fresh in immortality, and the second still mortal; could expect to find political promotion to follow upon political infidelity, and the people's offices showered upon him who betrayed and mocked the people?

It will be remembered that in the house of representatives, the presidential election is conducted by states; that Gen. JACKSON, though far ahead of his competitors on the return of the electoral ballots, there received but eight votes: that the representatives of Kentucky gave their state vote to Mr. Adams, in favor of whom not a single man of their constituents had, by suffrage declared himself; that the representatives of Illinois, unmindful of a public pledge, acted in the same manner: that the representative from Missouri followed in this wake, even after the repeated and protracted struggles of a conscious sense of duty; and that Louisiana, whose soil had been redeemed, and whose matrons had been shielded by the transcendent heroism of JACKSON from the barbarous pursuit of "beauty and booty," abused by two of her representatives, turned upon her preserver, and against the Will of her citizens, pierced him with the fang of unparallelled ingratitude. Nor can we forget, that the master spirit, by the power of whose influence, mysteriously exerted, these effects, so opposite to republicanism, were produced, was himself instantly rewarded with the office of Secretary of State, long an object of his ambition.

Such examples warn us to be wary in time; unless speedily and emphatically condemned, they will ripen into precedents, and afford conspicuous apologies for future misconduct. It merits remark, that Mr. Adams elated perhaps to indiscretion by his triumph over the people, in his very first message to Congress, insinuates that our representatives should not be "palsied by the will of their constituents;" in other words, that they should disregard that will, however clearly ascertained, when inconsistent with their own personal views or opinions. Such is the inevitable tendency, as it constituted the groundwork of the principles upon which his election was accomplished.

In the fall of this year, we shall be called upon to select members to Congress; and they whom we select, will continue to act as such, until after the choice of another chief magistrate. It is within the range of possible contingencies, that they may elect the President for the ensuing four years. Is it not, then, our duty, to exert more than common circumspection? Does not the recent experience to which we have adverted, strongly urge us to confide this trust to those only by whom our will cannot be disobeyed or misrepresented? Although it be true, that the existing aspect of public

opinion promises an easy and decisive triumph to the people's candidate, can we oppose too much precaution to the management and patronage of intriguing politicians? Ought we not at once, to make sure of the distant future, by resolutely restricting our suffrages for congressional stations, to those who are avowedly and firmly attached to the principle for which we contend?

The town meeting of republican in the city and county of Philadelphia, whence this committee of superintendence and vigilance emanated, deemed the subject to which your attention is now drawn, worthy of distinct and strong remark. It was a leading object of their early movement and they hoped by energetic measures to give a successful circulation to their sense of its importance. Our fellow citizens, considering the Presidential election to be remote, do not reflect that its fate may depend upon what they are at this moment doing. Their dexterous adversaries, with honey on their lips, but poison at their heart, would lull them into apathy, preaching the beauty of tranquility, and the folly of premature contest; while, in secret, they labor every nerve to make the next Congress hostile to the cause of the people.

We do not think it necessary to impel you to efficiency and zeal by dwelling upon the peculiar claims which the hero of New-Orleans has to the untiring devotion of his fellow citizens. His eminent virtues, his intelligence, his valor, and his pure republicanism, have been known, witnessed and felt by all of us. In war and in peace—in the scenes of retirement, or when surrounded by faction and temptation—at the plough, or the senate—he has, every where, uniformly proved that he deserves to be the chosen champion for the cause of his country. In this respect, he is alone in America. Providence furnishes, for the safety and pride of any nation, but one such a man at a time. Let us avail ourselves of the gift, and reinstate the principles of WASHINGTON under the auspices of JACKSON.

As it has been made our duty, so undoubtedly will it be our pleasure, industriously to advance the cause for which the people of the United States, and their favorite citizen, have embarked together. We will receive thankfully, and employ appropriately, with all the means in our power, and to the best of our ability, whatever information relating to your district you may be good enough to convey to us, as worthy of general dissemination. Let us, however, not forget, while steadily bent upon securing the election of our candidate at the close of the present presidential term, we must, in the mean time, avoid the acts, as we disclaim the title of faction; not suffering our just indignation against those who have by artifice usurped the rights of the people, to lead us into an indiscriminating opposition to public measures, or a vindictive bitterness against persons. Let us uphold what is beneficial, with the same resolute spirit that we condemn what is injurious to our beloved country: adopting the frank declaration of an energetic statesman, "We shall judge of the administration by their own intrinsic merits; but we will not judge of the administration by their measures only, when they come to settle the account of stewardship, and ask for a renewal of their trust," we will, then, advert to the vice of their origin, to the treachery and corruption which characterized their political birth.

We are, fellow citizens, respectfully, your friends,

CHANDLER PRICE, President.

JACOB HOLGATE, Secretaries.

HENRY HORN, Secretaries.

The first Bank.—In 1772 the ideas suggested by the vast increase of the Venetian Commerce, induced payments by transfers, or by writing off the sum to be paid from the account of the payer to the receiver, without the trouble and inconvenience of weighing out gold and silver. Persons thus interested in mutual exchanges, obtained a charter of incorporation for the management of their joint concerns, and thus produced the bank of Venice, the first bank ever established in the world. It was conducted with such discretion and advantage, that it maintained its credit unimpaired, through centuries of revolution, furnishing the most beneficial facilities to commerce. This example was soon followed, and banks were established in process of time, in all the trading cities of the Mediterranean, with greater or less success, as they were prudently managed, much as it happens in our own times, upon which the experience of centuries should not be lost.

Carolina Observer.

FOREIGN.

Extracts from late English papers.

The heat in London, June 28, was 124 in the sun, and 85 in the shade! Several horses dropped down dead in the harness. The British Government is about preparing another expedition for the Arctic Pole. The command will be entrusted to Capt. Parry, in the Hecla, the vessel in which he made his last voyage. Its object is said to be more of a commercial than of a scientific character. Capt. P. will take with him light canoes and launches of a peculiar construction, in order, if possible, to make a nearer approach to the Pole.

Mr. Randolph had left Liverpool, previous to which he deposited with the Mayor five pounds to be applied to charitable purposes.

Sir Hudson Lowe had reached Cairo on his journey to the East Indies. Miss Dee, the lady in waiting upon the Princess Sophia Matilda, died at the residence of the Princess, on Blackheath, after a fortnight's illness, supposed to be water on the chest. She had attained her 80th year within a few weeks. She had been in the family 46 years, having Dutchess of the late Duke and ly has been an attendant upon the Princess and the present Duke from their infancy.

It is said that money cannot be employed in London at a higher rate of interest than two per cent.

It is said in the Globe, that the Comet steam vessel has been placed by the Ministry, at the disposal of Mr. Perkins (an American) for the purposes of experiment. Mr. Perkins' plan consists in giving to steam engines the propelling power with so small quantity of fuel that the expense will be very trifling.

The Sun gives an account of a poor Irish woman with three children, one about four months old, who, in a state of complete exhaustion from hunger and fatigue, sat down on some steps at Manchester, where she was found by a gentleman soon afterwards, apparently dying. Notwithstanding the prompt attendance of a surgeon and every possible attention, she died on the day after.

The election for Preston had terminated, and Cobett is, as was expected, left out. He made a speech on the Saturday preceding, which will be found in another part of this paper, and another at the termination of the election, in which he said "I despise Wood for reading the infamous book of wonders. At the Captain, (Barrie,) I knit my brow and bite my lip, at Wood I turn up my nose; at Stanley I stop my nose. So, my friends, I care not which of them takes my bar, (booth, or ditch, as he has at other times called it.)"

Cobett in his Register, says his right arm was so much pulled and shaken by the salutations of the people between Blackburn and Bolton that he could not lift it up the next morning to tie his cravat.

Orator Hunt appears to have been as unfortunate as his quondam friend Cobett, being left with a miserable minority.

The latest Liverpool paper says—"The condition and prospects of the mercantile and manufacturing classes have seldom been so gloomy and unpromising as at present,—with one solitary exception, all appears to be stagnation and despondency."

The distresses in some parts of Ireland were so great that the bakers' baskets were rubbed in the street.

The elections to Parliament were completed, and an unusually large number of new members—one account says one hundred and seventy had been returned.

The prisons of London were overrun with criminals, and the papers of that city complain of the robberies committed in the shops and houses, which were more frequent and numerous than at any former period.

Mr. Price, the "American manager," had taken the Drury Lane theatre.

Mr. Southey, the poet, had declined taking his seat in Parliament.

Mr. Beaumont's election expenses for Northumberland were estimated at 80,000l; those of Mr. Riddell and Mr. Bell at 30,000l each.

The Liverpool and Manchester railway had been commenced with great vigor. It is calculated that it will be completed in three years.

An original portrait of Milton has been recently discovered by Mr. Robert Lemon, of the State Paper office. It is a fine painting, and represents Milton apparently about twenty-eight or thirty years of age.

Mr. Granville Sharpe's bust, placed by Mr. Chantry, in the Council-room, at Guildhall, has the following inscription: GRANVILLE SHARPE, to whom Eng-

land owes the glorious verdict of her highest court of law, that the slave who sets his foot on British ground becomes at that instant free."

France.—The Jubilee of our National Independence was celebrated at Paris by the American citizens in that capital. General Lafayette, his son and Mr. Levasseur were among the guests. Sixty-five sat down at the table, at which Mr. Barret, U. S. Consul, presided. In the course of the evening the General was toasted, to which he returned a happily expressed speech.

The Augsburg Gazette states that a coolness had arisen between the French Cabinet and the Court of Rome, and adduces as a proof of it, that the Etoile was interdicted for about a month in the coffee-houses and public rooms. It adds that the Pope had made to the French Government energetic representations in favor of the Greeks. The dissatisfaction of the Court of Rome is said to have been occasioned by the declaration of the French Prelates, the prosecution of the Abbe de Mennais, the interdiction of an Ecclesiastical Journal, etc.

Lieut. Gen. Livron, one of the principal agents of the Pacha of Egypt, has been for some time at Paris, where, it is said, he has been frequenting conferences.

The Helvetic Government has just issued a decree, forbidding young men to smoke tobacco till after their first communion, which is generally at 17 years of age.

Private letters state that Lord Cochrane cruised for some time off Cape St. Vincent until he had collected all his vessels, eight in number, some of which carry Perkins' tremendous steam 68 pounders. His Lordship's own ship, the *Perseverance*, is a steam vessel of 400 tons.

Several wagons, of extraordinary size, filled with German families going to America, have passed through Paris for Havre.

The Greeks.—We find it announced in letters from Corfu, that the Redschid Pacha having marched for the plains of Livadia, came up with a corps of Greeks who occupied the foot of Mount Liacour. A dreadful action ensued, in which Redschid was defeated, and after four hours fighting, was compelled to retreat.

The perseverance steam boat in which Lord Cochrane embarked for Malta, put into Altimira June 11, in consequence of the crew being disorderly.

Letters from Smyrna announce that Ibrahim Pacha has been signally defeated in the environs of Tripolizza, in consequence of the Mamelukes, who had promised submission, having fallen upon his rear.

The Augsburg Gazette says—"Since the capture of Missolonghi, the Greeks have kept up a very active correspondence with the Hon. Stafford Canning and Com. Hamilton, and they seem to fix their hopes upon England."

All appearances of a misunderstanding between Russia and the Porte had subsided. The ratification of the treaty was not, however, expected from St. Petersburg by the end of January. Disgusting sights were exhibited at Constantinople, particularly on the walls of the Seraglio—the mangled forms of the Greeks, particularly the heads and ears of the heroes who had signalized themselves in defence of their country.

The Duke of Brunswick has had the misfortune to break his leg, but the way in which the accident happened is not stated.

It is said one of Lord Cochrane's steam vessels had arrived at Napoli di Romania, and his Lordship, with the rest of his squadron, was hourly expected there. At Napoli it was rumored that the Greek Government will appoint him Admiral of all the naval forces, and that he will immediately proceed to Constantinople, by forcing a passage through the Dardanelles, and set fire to that city.

A cessation of bloodshed in Greece is said to have been required of the Divan by several European powers. The mediation of Great Britain in favor of the Greeks, which was offered by the Hon. Stratford Canning, had been definitively rejected.

Lord Cochrane, it is understood, was to take command of all the Greek naval force. There were three steam-boats in his squadron, one of which is of considerable force. He had arrived at Almira, in Grenada, and would sail on the 12th of June.

Dr. J. Augustine Smith has accepted the appointment of professor of anatomy and physiology in the university of the state of New-York, and will resign his office of president in the college of William and Mary.

THE REVOLT OF THE JANISSARIES. Constantinople, June 22.

This capital has lately been the theatre of sanguinary scenes; which, without the firmness of the Sultan, the energy, despatch, and wisdom of the measures that have been taken, might have caused the ruin of the empire. After a short struggle, the terrible catastrophe has finished by the annihilation of the corps of Janissaries.

If we consider the circumstances under which the Sultan Mahmoud ascended the throne in 1808, and if we observe his invariable mode of proceeding for the last 18 years, it is evident that, starting with the conviction that the existence of the empire, and its defence against foreign and domestic enemies, were incompatible with the existence of the Janissaries, organized as they have hitherto been, his Highness had prepared, indefatigably, and in secret, the means either of reforming or dissolving altogether this body, which had so much degenerated since its formation, and complete organization under Soliman I.

Immediately after the publication of the new regulations, the Janissaries incorporated in the regular army showed, in their exercises towards the officers who commanded them, a resistance which soon became a sullen fermentation, the first traces of which discovered themselves on the 14th, in the evening, by the assembling of several groups of the body. At length, in the night between the 14th and 15th, the insurrection became a complete revolt. A troop of the mutineers, after midnight, advanced violently towards the Chief, who had just time to save himself in the palace of the Court, in the apartments of the Grand Vizier. The rebels having thus failed in their attempt, wreaked their fury on the house of the Aga, and against his family, whom they treated in the most cruel manner. They then proceeded to the house of the Nedshib Effendi, the agent of Mohammed Ali Pacha, who had lately returned from his mission to the Morea, and who, as one of the most enthusiastic friends of the new order of things, was particularly hated by the Janissaries. They did not find him, but his house was pillaged and destroyed with the most shocking barbarity.

Whilst this was going on, the more numerous body had proceeded to the Palace of the Porte, to seize the Grand Vizier. He, having been apprized by the Aga, had already fled from the Palace, with his family and domestics, and retired to Jali koschi, a pavilion of the Grand Signior, situated near the Seraglio, in the side of the harbor. There the partisans of the government were gradually collected, while the rebels were employed in pillaging the Palace of the Porte, or scattered about in public-houses, abandoning themselves to the grossest excesses.

At day break, those of the Janissaries who were in barracks, assembled in the square of Atineidan, situated in the midst of them, and well known in former revolts. There they carried their standards, and by public cries gave notice to all the surrounding quarters, that every Janissary should meet at the common place of assembling. A similar summons was sent to the Tschebedschic, in the neighborhood of the mosque of St. Sophia. The government, meantime, was not idle. On the first news of the seditious explosion, the Sultan Mahmoud had quitted his summer palace of Beschiktasch, on the European bank of the Bosphorus, to return to the seraglio. By degrees, the Ministers and Chiefs of Departments, the Mufiti, the principal Ulemas, assembled at Jali koschi, round the Grand Vizier. Soon afterwards, the Aga Hassan Pacha, commander of the camp of observation on the European side, and Mahomet Pacha, commander of the Asiatic camp, were seen to arrive, with numerous troops, which were joined by several battalions of cannoniers and bombardiers, with pieces of cannon from the battery of Tophanar. A considerable military force being thus collected under the eye of the Sultan, who, in the attire of a warrior, himself directing the military dispositions, marched towards the Hippodrome. The standard of Mahomet was hoisted before the mosque of the Sultan Ahmed; and by the public cries in every quarter of the town and suburbs, an appeal was made to every good Mussulman, to range himself with arms under the standard of the Prophet. Numerous armed groups ran from all parts to the Atmeidan. Encouraged by the intrepidity of the Grand Signior, and the warlike ardour of Hassan Pacha, they all swore to defend the Sultan and the throne to the last drop of their blood.

EARTHQUAKE AT BOGOTA.

A letter from Bogota, under date of June 19th, furnishes the following account of the earthquake recently experienced there:

We are all here in a state of great excitement and anxiety. Last night was the most awful one I ever passed. We were sitting at whilst as the clocks chimed a quarter to eleven: at that moment we were all sensible of the shock of an earthquake, not however violent enough to make any extraordinary impression, and we pursued our game. About two minutes elapsed, when we experienced a most awful repetition. The walls of the house were most dreadfully agitated, tables thrown from one side of the room to the other—we could ourselves scarcely maintain our erect positions, and were so perfectly paralyzed, that we never thought of getting out of the house; indeed my own belief was the house must fall before we could possibly get out of it, and that it was therefore useless to move. The ceiling was coming down upon us in large flakes, and the fall of a large mirror at the moment, which we took to be a part of the house, added to the alarm. It was indeed appalling—never shall I forget it. It perhaps lasted 40 seconds. We then went into the street, where crowds were on their knees praying most fervently. A general rush was made for the square in which the palace is. There we found thousands collecting and collected. Women and men just as they had jumped out of bed, with the addition of a blanket thrown round them—mothers in the agony of grief and apprehension clasping their children to their bosoms—fathers and brothers endeavouring to provide them with covering—groups of females in every direction calling each other's names to be assured that all were safe. Dismay and despair were general. No one would return home, and thousands passed the whole night in the Square. 3 o'clock P. M. I have just returned from making a round of the town to observe the extent of the injury done—many are rent asunder from top to bottom. The Cathedral, a splendid edifice, has one of its wings rent from its base to the tower. Scarcely a house in the city is without injury—mine has every one of its principal walls split in several places—dining room in ruins—partition of my bed room has fallen in, and had I been in bed I should have been at least severely bruised. A severe shock has not been felt here since the year 1805. About six years ago, it is said, there was a slight one: but no injury was done. It appears miraculous that only three lives have been lost. Many who are here, and were at Caracas during the great earthquake there, say this shock was much more severe; but the houses being better built here, the injury has been less.

Half past five. I have been taking another survey, and was surprised to find that hundreds of families are sending beds and bedding into the plan, and erecting booths there for the night. All fear another shock.

18th, 12 o'clock noon. The night has passed quietly, and the alarm is subsiding.

The New-Jersey (Newark) Eagle of Friday last gives the following statement, on the authority of an individual lately arrived from South America:

While I was at Carthagena, a small city of about 15000 inhabitants, 24,000 soldiers were cantoned in and around it. The crew shipped to take out the La Plata, amounted to 180 men. On going ashore, 16 men were murdered the first night, and nearly one half robbed of their money in the open streets of the city. They are far from being brave, which is generally the case with villains, as a proof of which, I subjoin an account of a battle which took place between about 70 of the crew of the La Plata, and three hundred of the black soldiery. They had attempted and succeeded in pressing into their naval service, nearly one half of our crew, and I, myself, with difficulty escaped a floating prison. On the afternoon that the fight took place, a man who had acted as quarter-master in the ship was taken by about half a dozen soldiers, who were conveying him to the transport—About 30 of the crew were collected in front of the American Consul's office; and the soldiers, with their prisoner, passed directly by us. He cried for help, and we determined to rescue him, or die in the attempt. In a moment he was free, and the soldiers severely beaten. The city being filled with them, many hearing the clamor, came to their assistance; and we soon found that we had to contend with a formidable opposition. We continued in front of the American Consul's, and begged him to interfere, and protect us; but he said it was out of his power; intimating that we had commenced the fray ourselves; as much as to say, if they press you they may; I shall not trouble myself about it. Indeed, I heard it remarked by mercantile gentlemen in the city, that they believed the American Consul was paid by the Colombian government for being passive. The boatswain of the ship, Mr. Knox, then put himself at our head, and being joined by more of the crew, and about twenty Englishmen, we numbered about 70, well armed with clubs and stones. The soldiers were collected to the number of 300, armed with muskets and sabres, and commenced the attack at a charge. But they had to deal with Yankees, instead of the slaves of Ferdinand. Our line received them with spirit, drove them back, and were ordered to charge in our turn. The sailors rushed upon them with the fury of tigers: sabres and bayonets presented no impediment; they broke and fled; and in two minutes, nearly one hundred of them lay stretched upon the ground. There were many broken arms and heads, and though none were killed outright, several died the next day. The city authorities by this time were out, and in concert with the military officers, restored order. The result of the battle was, that there were no more Americans pressed; and all on board the shipping were suffered to come on shore; as we had signified our intention to the City Intendant, of boarding then, unless our countrymen were released; and from the specimen we had just given them of our prowess, they thought it best to comply with the demand.

ANECDOTE OF ARCHBISHOP CARROLL.

One of the editors recollects, that when comparatively a child, he was invited to dine at Boston, with a living friend. After being seated awhile, listening to the conversation of men whose age and piety almost led him to an aorasion, a young clergyman entered and seeing the venerable Archbishop Carroll, of the Catholic Church, Bishop Parker of the Protestant Episcopal church, Dr. Elliott, of the Presbyterian, and Dr. Stillman, of the Baptist, sitting on the sofa, lifted up his hands and exclaimed, "can it be possible that I find the heads of four denominations sitting together." The Archbishop instantly answered, "Why here? We intend to be christians, and I believe god ones. I trust we shall occupy the same in heaven." How valuable would it be to society, if all men, of whatever religion, had the same charitable feeling. The earth would again approach nearer its primitive paradise.—*Coram's Champion.*

The above reminds us of the remark of Gangeneli. A citizen of Boston, was visiting Rome while that celebrated character filled the papal chair; the pope inquired if good Dr. Sewall was living; and if he still prayed for the downfall of Antichrist. The gentleman replied that he understood he did—and added, that Dr. Sewall was a very sincere and pious christian. "Oh, no doubt," said Gangeneli, "I expect to meet him in heaven." *Bos. Gazette.*

NORRIS ACT.

We learn from the Sagharbor (L. I.) Corroctor, that while the packet Bee, Capt. Rogers, was under way from New-London to the former place, Capt. R. was hailed from the shore and told that a boy was overboard. On looking astern, he discovered his black boy, sinking, at about 20 rods distance. He immediately leaped into his boat, which was suspended at the stern, dropped her into the water, and called for oars—Two were successively thrown to him, but both fell into the water some distance from the boat. The persevering captain swam about four rods, seized one of the oars, regained his boat and then made the best of his way to where the boy was last seen. On arriving at the place, he drove his oar into the mud, tied his boat to it, and plunged for the boy, the water being 16 1/2 feet deep. He reached the bottom by the aid of the oar, seized the boy and rose to the surface, but found his boat drifted; and almost exhausted—he gave up all hope, until he saw the boat returning, at about half a mile distance, with a man on board. He continued to struggle, with the boy in his hands, until the arrival of the boat, and was taken up so entirely weakened that he was unable to stand for several hours.

The boy was apparently dead, but after being chafed for about four hours with brandy and other restoratives, revived and is doing well.

MR. JEFFERSON'S MEMOIR, &c.

We understand, that Mr. Jefferson has left behind him a Memoir of a part of his own Life and Times; he commenced his composition in the 77th year of his age in 1820, and finished it in 1821. It goes back to the time of his grand father, traces the progress of his own Education, touches upon the causes and events of the American Revolution, gives a particular account of the Declaration of Independence; presents many interesting sketches of the condition and celebrated characters of France, while he was minister in that country—and terminates with his acceptance of the office of Secretary of State. He has also left behind him for publication three vols. of *Anas*, comprising various conversations and transactions, in which he was concerned, while he was Secretary of State. Besides these, he has prepared for the press, 12 or 15 vols. of correspondence, labelled with the years in which they were written. In these M. S. vols. not bound, but stitched, he has carefully laid away copies of all his interesting letters, as taken by the Polygraph. It is unnecessary to state, that these letters are full of

interest: they are addressed to various persons, and on various subjects; and when published will more fully display that felicity of style and grandeur of principles, for which their author was so eminently distinguished. Some of these letters were prior to the Revolution; and the last of the Series is his celebrated reply to Mr. Weightman written ten days before his death. This is laid the very last in the vol. for 1826. Some of those letters are very long—they discuss a variety of the most interesting topics; among the rest we have heard an elaborate letter of his to Col. Monroe, immediately after the capture of Washington, spoken of in the highest terms.

He has also left many other M. S. S. among his papers with these some Compositions labelled "Juvenilities."

All his papers are put up with a neatness and regularity, which uniformly distinguished Mr. Jefferson. It is remarkable, that he had put away, as among his most select papers, his own Will, a copy of the first draught and alterations of the Declaration of Independence, and some affectionate memorials of family feeling. These three were arranged together in the same compartment.

As soon as proper arrangements can be made, this Memoir, these *Anas*, and most of this correspondence will be laid before his country. Few men's papers can be so rich in valuable material as those of Mr. Jefferson. His style and his sentiments contribute to lend an inestimable attraction to every subject which he handled. *Tetigit nihil quod non ornavit.* The Public will wait impatiently for the publication of his labors. The beauties of Liberty, the real principles of the constitution, will be found developed in the most impressive forms.

There has been no opportunity yet of recording Mr. Jefferson's Will. It was written in March last; is condensed, expressive, simple and elegant. He has left all his books to the University, of which it has not already copies. He has left to his illustrious friend James Madison, his beautiful cane "of animal horn," as a memorial of his long and uninterrupted friendship for one, with whom he has been combined in his exertions for the good of mankind. He has left a few slaves free, making provision for their future support, and praying of the Legislature as a last favor, (in addition to so many which he has received at their hands,) that those emancipated slaves might be permitted to remain within the Commonwealth. *Rich. Enq.*

FROM THE BULLION STAR.

The following account of the late horrid murder in Halifax county, has been forwarded to us, with a request to give it an insertion.

MURDER.—On Friday, the 23th July, at half past 8 o'clock in the evening, Mr. Ricka Fort and two of his children, lying in a porch in front of his house, were alarmed at the report of a gun in rear of the house. Mrs. Fort had that moment gone into the room in which Mr. Fort usually slept, with a candle, to obtain some clothes preparatory to retiring to rest. She was heard to lock and unlock a trunk. On the firing of the gun, the candle was seen to fall in a small passage, Mrs. Fort was heard to fall and the window glass heard to rattle. On running to the room, Fort saw his wife prostrate on the floor without motion and without life. She died without a struggle—four shot penetrated her head, two her neck, and two her breast. From the manner in which the shot ranged, the perpetrator had stationed himself on a scaffold at the distance of 30 feet from the window, through which Mrs. Fort was shot. As yet no discovery is made of the murderer, nor can conjecture imagine the cause that could induce any one to commit the act on a person possessing the amiable and inoffensive disposition of Mrs. Fort. If innocence—if virtue—if benevolence could protect any person from the assassin, that person was Mrs. Fort—a kind mistress, an obedient wife, a benevolent step mother. If she had an enemy, they were ashamed to own it. She left an infant, two months old—a husband, with a numerous family, an aged father and mother, to lament the loss of a child that had been for years the solace of their old age. It is to be hoped that the Being that pervades all existence will bring to punishment the perpetrator of this black crime. *Enfield, Halifax county.*

DRUNKENNESS.

An instance of the shocking effects of this beastly sin, has recently occurred in this county. We are informed that on Thursday last, a man named Walter Downs, an habitual drunkard, residing in Peterboro, went to his house in a state of partial inebriation. A little child whose breath he had already poisoned by frequently feeding it with the intoxicating liquor, approached him, crying for whiskey. The monster, under a pretence of curing an appetite which his inhuman hand had created and cherished, administered nearly a pint of liquor, from the effects of which the child never recovered, but died in the course of the following day, and even

before the father was sufficiently recovered from intoxication, to realize the fatal effect of his crime. A coroner's jury reported that the death of the child was occasioned by whiskey administered by the father.

The examination of the father took place on Saturday, but we have not heard the result. If our information is correct, (and we had it from a gentleman who saw the child on a bed by the side of its drunken father, in a perfect stupor,) he was undoubtedly committed to prison, to have his trial for manslaughter.

Cazenovia Monitor.

Isaac B. Desha.—The accounts from Kentucky relative to the recent attempt of this man upon his own life, are extremely contradictory, according to the party prejudices of the papers through which they are received. Thus, the Frankfort Commentator, opposed to the Deshas, says he is getting well, and the Argus of August 2, a Desha paper, informs us that "this young man, though yet alive, is literally dying by inches. That he can recover of the wound inflicted on himself, is physically impossible. The windpipe is cut entirely asunder and the ends have receded, so that they are more than an inch apart and cannot now be brought together. If the wound heals at all, it must leave a ghastly hole in his throat, through which only he can ever breathe. If it be possible that a man can live with his windpipe cut in two, breathing only through the fearful gash, then may I. B. Desha yet be an old man. But if, as we have every reason to believe, the system after so material a derangement of her organization, then must he soon sink into the grave. Our information is, that he is gradually pining away, and as we have already said, dying by inches."

How, if he can live, will Isaac B. Desha "yet be an old man?" Will the ghost of Baker, will justice, permit Desha to be an old man. *Baltimore Pat.*

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

Commodore Decatur's opinion of Perry's Victory.

Sir, said he, (addressing himself to his friend,) I look upon the victory of Commodore Perry as the most complete of any with which I am acquainted: It is a perfect illustration of heroic intrepidity and self possession—and I have no recollection of a sea fight, in which the capacity and resources of a commander are more conspicuously displayed. The fame which Com. Perry has acquired, in my estimation, is more enviable than that of any other officer, for it is indisputable, that the country is more indebted to him for this victory, at this juncture, than to any other man now before the public. The important consequences resulting from the destruction of the enemy on the Lake, can never be too highly appreciated, neither can the praise or reward bestowed on Commodore Perry, exceed the merit of having been the first American Naval Officer, who in the command of a fleet, triumphed over a British force, in every respect superior to his own.

Such was the opinion of Decatur—are we not then indebted to the patriotic Members of Congress, for having been instrumental in sending to a foreign land for the remains of this departed Hero, who, in announcing his victory, might in truth have said—"I came, I saw, and conquered."

Mr. HALL, the inventor of the Patent Rifle which bears his name, is now at Fortress Monroe, attending a course of experiments which are making at the Artillery School with this weapon, by order of the War Department.

These gentlemen who have witnessed the trials and the execution, express themselves in terms highly favorable to the superior properties of these Rifles: and their merits, when compared with those of the common musket, warrant the belief that they will, at no very distant day, entirely supersede the use of the musket.

The object of the trials which these Rifles are now undergoing, is to meet a Resolution of Congress which calls for information concerning them, by ascertaining their advantages, durability and general utility, when in the hands of soldiers, subject to constant use, and to all the casualties of service.

Norfolk Herald.

Major Cartwright, (the political writer,) and the bishop of Durham, both directed that their bodies should be given for dissection, for the benefit of science.

Accounts from Portugal mention, that Don Miguel is to marry his niece, the daughter of Don Pedro, Emperor of Brazil. According to the fifth article of the Fundamental law of 1139 and 1641, which governs the relationship between those parties on their marriage—the King's daughter shall be Queen, provided she be married to a Portuguese Lord; but he shall not take the title of King, until he has a son by the Queen, his consort. When in company with the Queen, he shall walk on her left hand, and shall not put the royal crown on his head.

Military Academy.—We learn that the arrangements which are making for the establishment of a Military and Scientific School at Williamsborough, in this State, are in such a state of progress, as to leave but little doubt that the institution will go into operation in January next. The beautiful and pleasant situation, occupied by the Messrs. Hamiltons, has been purchased for its location. A more convenient and healthy spot could not have been selected. The house is situated on rising ground, facing the main road, and in a spacious lot, well shaded by forest trees, and has a spring of the purest water within a few paces of it. The present building will accommodate about 30 students, and workmen are now employed in erecting two additional wings, 2 stories high, and 40 feet long. We understand that several pupils are already engaged.

Raleigh Star.

VERMONT GOLD.

A beautiful piece of native gold weighing nearly ten ounces, was lately found in the town of Newfane, Vermont. It was picked up by a boy near a small brook, and was studded with crystals of quartz. We have been favored by Mr. French, of this city, with the perusal of a letter from a friend in that place, from which we extract the following particulars: "A mass of native gold, weighing nearly ten ounces, has been found in this village, upon the farm of Samuel Ingham. In its general appearance, it strikingly resembles the North-Carolina Gold—specific gravity 19.6—considered worth 89 cents per pennyweight. It was found in the bank of a stream, which empties into the branch opposite the village." We have seen another letter which says that the inhabitants of the village "are about turning out on a grand search for more of the precious metal, and every witch-hazel thereabouts has been subsidized for a mineral road." We understand that a gentleman in that neighborhood is preparing a full and scientific description of the gold, and the region in which it was found.

Troy Sentinel.

TARBOROUGH, AUGUST 22.

Daring Attempt.—We understand that an attempt was made between Somerton and Murrefreesboro', on Thursday night last, to take the trunks from the Norfolk stage. One of the passengers hearing a noise, drew a pistol, and presented it out of the back of the stage at the head of the villain, whom he could plainly perceive by the aid of moonlight—the leather covering was cut horizontally, and the knife inserted to cut in an opposite direction, when the pistol snapped and the fellow escaped. A similar attempt is said to have been made on the preceding Friday night.

Free Press.

Snake Story.—The report of an enormous serpent having been seen near Montreal, in Canada, turns out to be a hoax. It appears that a farmer had conjured up the large snake, to deter his neighbors from visiting his farm in search of strawberries.

It is stated in the Rhode Island Republican, that there is one hundred and ten young Ladies busily employed at the Lace School in Newport—they have many fabrics already finished, which are pronounced to be elegant specimens of skill and ingenuity.

On the 15th of July, a marshal went on board of the ship Jane, which was on the point of sailing from New Orleans for Liverpool, to serve a civil process on a passenger. The Marshal neglected to show his authority, and was put ashore by the mate. An armed force was then obtained; between the ship's crew a fracas ensued, and on the arrival of the Mayor, the mate and crew were taken into custody. Three of the crew and the mate were bound over; the latter, giving bail, sailed in the vessel, but the poor sailors procuring none, were compelled to remain in jail until November next.

CANAL IN SOUTH-AMERICA.

We learn, says the Baltimore American, that the Government of the Republic of Guatemala has granted a charter to an American Company to cut that canal, a copy of which has been received in this country. It is a subject of no little gratification, that, owing to the presence of our Minister at Guatemala, the charter was obtained by the Agent sent out from New-York for the purpose, though strongly competed for by the Agent of a British Company, who offered a large bonus for it.

The brig Maria, of Liverpool, on her return from Buenos Ayres, sunk in the British Channel, and 37 persons, including several women and children, were passengers, were drowned.

The Alexander, Captain Baldwin, (the vessel which carried Mr. Randolph,) has arrived at Philadelphia. She brings papers of the same date with those brought by the William Thompson. We hope Captain Baldwin will now give us a correct version of the affair between him and the Senator of Roanoke, during their outward voyage together.

Salisbury:

SEPTEMBER 5, 1826.

APPOINTMENT OF JUDGE MANGUM.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The appointment of Willie P. Mangum, in the place of Judge Nash, resigned, is one that will not, and ought not, to give general satisfaction to the public. There are several reasons why it ought not: One is, as to the location of the incumbent. Every intelligent man in the community knows, and Governor Burton ought to know, that the Judges are frequently called upon in vacation time, to grant writs of injunction, and to exercise other powers, with which they are clothed for the benefit and relief of the citizens. As this is the case, in making the appointment of judges, some regard ought to be had to the place of their residence. How does the case now stand? One half of the judges of the Superior Courts reside in Hillsboro—and only one of the other half lives west of that place—in a county on the South Carolina line. All that scope of country from Wilkesboro to Wilmington in one direction, and from Hillsboro to Salisbury and the mountains in another—containing more than half of the white population of the state, is without a judge, excepting Judge Paxton, who lives, as before stated, on the Southern border of the state. When the citizens of this populous district have business with a judge in vacation, they must ride, from many points, more than one hundred miles to reach one.

The Judiciary is one of the most important branches of Government established for the good of the people, and common sense, and just policy teach us, that the members of this branch of Government should be so distributed as best to promote the ends of its institution.

It cannot with truth be said that Judge Mangum's qualifications are such as to throw all these considerations out of view, and force him to the public eye. He is not the first grade of lawyers, and that when on the bench he was not considered among the first of Judges. As a proof of this, more of his decisions were reversed by the Supreme Court, than of any other Judge in the State. Aware of the objections to Mr. Mangum's appointment, the Editors of the Raleigh Register have undertaken to forestall public opinion in its favour by a fulsome panegyric on that gentleman.

It is not my intention to enter on an examination of Mr. Mangum's political achievements, but he ever so great, it is not true that he has given general satisfaction. The late congressional election shows it, when with the greatest exertions he only beat his opponent 35 votes, majority. Perhaps a knowledge of existing dissatisfaction was one motive for seeking another office.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are obliged to defer the publication of the extract from the "Christian Remembrancer," sent us by "W." till our next: the Editor's absence from home during most of last week, is the reason why this communication could not be prepared for this week's paper: it shall go in our next, should our correspondent not withdraw it in the interim. The manuscript remarks accompanying it, however, we must decline inserting, (and we are not sure they were intended for insertion)—as they conflict with our original and often-repeated declaration, not to give publicity to any theological disputes. Our correspondent was probably not aware of this rule.

The poetical lines of "O," shall go in our next.

The Gov. of this state has issued a proclamation, offering a reward of \$2000, for the apprehension of a Negro fellow named *Nut*, who broke and escaped from the jail of Richmond county, in which he was confined on a charge of murder and arson.

At the late commencement of Columbia College, (city of New-York) the degree of LL. D. was conferred on *De Witt Clinton*, Governor of that state. This, we believe, is the fourth time the like honor has been shown to that distinguished individual.

A New-Orleans paper gives a notable instance of female intemperance, lately shown forth in that city. It seems that a certain very gallant son of St. Crispin, who had had a "falling out" with his spouse, determined upon hanging her, for the manifold contradictions and tongue-scourgings he had received "at her hands," accordingly, late in the evening, he placed a rope round her neck, and was attempting to throw one end of it over the limb of a tree, to "draw her up," when he was suddenly surrounded by ladies, who beat him off, and rescued their fellow-sufferer. The affair was to undergo a judicial investigation.

Matrons of Carolina, "go and do like" we doubt not but the brutality of some among us, whom Heaven in its providence has suffered to become *Husbands in name*, will afford you frequent opportunities for a display of the same species of heroism.

Some of the merchants in Cheraw give notice that they will take Cheraw Bank Bills at par, for goods.

We perceive an advertisement in the Raleigh Star, of the 25th ult. for proposals to furnish the "Southern Military School at Williamsborough, N. C. with all the homespun cloth necessary to make the undress uniform of the Cadets of that institution. The cloth to be of a dark grey color," &c. From this, and other information we have been put in possession of, we can assure the public, that the institution will actually go into operation at no very distant period. We need not suggest to our readers, the importance of this institution to the Southern section of the Union. Numbers of our Youth are annually sent to similar establishments at the North; and we cannot doubt but parents (or guardians) in this section of country, who are desirous of

placing their sons (or wards) in an institution of the kind, will prefer, for sundry reasons, patronizing the School at Williamsborough, to sending further north.

COMMUNICATED.

Mr. White: If my memory serves me faithfully, you sometime since expressed a willingness to give publicity to any event out of the ordinary course of events; and believing that what I have stated below is entitled to be placed under the denomination of "uncommon occurrences," I submit it to your discretion:

On the 25th Aug. Mrs. Eamhardt, wife of Mr. John Eamhardt, living in Charrus county, was delivered of THREE Female Children at one birth; they died on the same day, and were all three buried the day following in one coffin, in Cold Water grave-yard.

August 28th, 1826.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Gates.—E. R. Hunter, senate; W. W. Steedman John Walton, commons.

Martin.—L. Cherry, senate; David Latham, Jesse Cooper, commons.

Hertford.—Elisha H. Sharp, senate; Leonard Martin, Bridger L. Montgomery, commons.

Haywood.—Thomas Love, senate; James R. Love, Ninian Edmonston, commons.

State of the poll: for senate, Lee 219, Moody 74; commons, Jas. R. Love 512, L. Edmonston 491, Henj. S. Britain 418, Joseph Athey 350.

State of the poll in Wilkes: for senate, M. Stokes 398, Edmund Jones 319; for commons, Gordon 750, Saintclair 697, Machi Roberts 461, Thomas W. Wilson 371.

Carteret.—Whittington Davis, senate; Otway Burns, Edward H. Bell, commons.

Columbus.—James Hufley, senate; Caleb Stephens, Luke R. Simms, commons.

Lenoir.—Isaac Crooks, senate; James Cox and Wm. Kilpatrick, commons.

Onslow.—Edward Ward, senate; John Giles Wm. P. Farrand, commons.

Perquimans.—Willis Hedrick, senate; Elisha Burke, John Bogue, commons.

THE LARGEST MICROSCOPE.

The Andersonian Society of Glasgow has purchased from Dolland, the largest solar microscope that optician ever constructed. The first trial of this superb instrument, disclosed some wonderful phenomena. Hundreds of insects were discovered on the body of a *gnat*, and scores had lived luxuriously for several months, on the leg of a *moth*! These animals were magnified so as to appear nine inches long! their actual size being somewhat less than the fourteen-hundredth part of an inch. The universal kingdom afforded another display of brilliant objects, their crystallization and the splendour of their colorings, exceed any thing the most lively imagination can conceive.

Among the last words which John Adams pronounced, were: "Thomas Jefferson survives!" This exclamation was made a few minutes after twelve o'clock; it was made after a great effort. Whether it was dictated by any thing which passed in the course of conversation, or was the result of the train of thoughts in his own mind, is not stated. But, singular to tell, about that very moment, Thomas Jefferson was breathing his last. There was an astonishing concurrence in all the events of that memorable day!

ROWAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The meeting of this Society is postponed, on account of the meeting of the Fredell Bible Society, until the Session of the Concord Presbytery, to be held in this place, on the first Thursday of September next, it being the 7th day of the month. J. O. FREEMAN, Pres'r.

Salisbury, July 26, 1826.

The Markets.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, August 23.
Cotton, 9 a 5; flour, fine, 5 a 5, superfine scarce, \$7; wheat, \$1 a 1 1/2; whiskey, 45 to 55; peach brandy, 60 a 70; apple do. 55 to 60; corn, \$1 a 1 1/2; bacon, 10 to 12; sugar, 10 to 11; coffee, prime green, 15 to 20; 2d and 3d quality, 15 a 18; tea, hyson, \$1 20 a 1 20; flaxseed, 75; tallow, 11 a 12; beeswax, 30 a 32; rice 35 to 40 per 100 lbs; iron, 5 a 6, pr 100 lb.; tobacco, leaf, 4 a 5; manufactured, 5 a 20 pr cwt.

CHARLESTON PRICES, Aug. 21.
Cotton, S. Island, 22 a 30; stained do. 10 a 12; Maine and Santee, 18 a 20 cts.; short staple, 8 a 10 cts.; Whiskey, 32 a 34 cts.; Bacon, 7 1/2; Hams, 8 a 9; Lard, 23 a 24; Bagging, Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch.) 21 a 23; Coffee, Prime Green, 16 1/2 a 17 1/2; 2d and 3d, 13 to 16; Georgia Bank Bills, 1 to 1 1/2 per cent. discount; North-Carolina do., 4 to 5 per cent. discount.

Cotton.—There has been a limited business in the Cotton market, during the week—a few sales have been effected, mostly confined to Uplands, at our quotations of the preceding week, which are repeated.

Flour.—No variation in price or demand, since our last report.

Corn.—Continuing to arrive in quantities exceeding any reasonable calculation, has experienced a decline of about 15 cents in the bushel, in the course of the week—63 to 70 cents was quite as much as it would command on Saturday.

CHERAW, AUG. 23.
Corn, and Corn Meal command \$1 by the Load, and \$1.25 by the Bushel—Flour sells at \$6 per Barrel, the supply in Market of each is limited. Bacon 10 cts. at wholesale; Beef 6 a 7 cents at retail.

CASHDEN PRICES, Aug. 19.

Cotton, 7 1/2 a 8 1/2; corn, \$1 20 a 1 25; bacon, 10 to 11; whiskey, 45 to 50; brandy, peach 65 to 75; apple 60 to 65; tallow 11 a 12; flour, 65 to 75; tobacco, (manufactured) 12 to 15.

Married.

In this town, on the 31st ult. by S. L. Ferland, Esq. Mr. Michael Davis to Miss Sally Trexler.

In Haywood county, on the 8th ult. by the Rev. Amos Curtis, Mr. Lewis Van Dyke to Miss Anne Rish, daughter of Geo. Rish, Esq.

In Davidson county, on the 17th ult. by Joshua Wilson, Esq. Mr. Nicholas Mikel, aged 72, to Mrs. Margaret Wethers, aged 22.

DIED.

At the seat of Joab Alexander, Esq. Mecklenburg county, on the 28th ult. Miss Abigail Alexander, (daughter of Joab Alexander, Esq.) aged 14 years.

At Burlington, (N. J.) on the 18th ult. Joseph M'Ilvaine, Esq. United States Senator from that State. Mr. M'Ilvaine had long been looked up to as one of the most eloquent and efficient members of the bar in his State, and filled for many years previous to his election as Senator, the responsible situation of District Attorney of the United States.

On the same day, and at the same place, Bloomfield M'Ilvaine, Esq. son of the above, an eminent Counsellor at the Philadelphia Bar.

By Saturday's Mail.

Latest from Colombia.—Captain Southport yesterday, 3 o'clock, at this city, reports that at the time of his sailing, business was completely suspended, and that no articles but necessities of life would sell. General Paez was at Valencia with eight to ten thousand men, and the streets of Caracas and La Guayra were daily patrolled to add to his army. General Bermudez was at Cumana with an army of equal force, prepared to oppose the movements of General P. A British frigate was lying at La Guayra to protect the British merchants in case of need.

IMPORTANT FROM MONTEVIDEO.

Extract of a letter dated Bahia, July 1:—The ship Thomas Wilson, arrived here in 18 days from Montevideo, brings intelligence of another action in sight of the walls of that city, in which the Brazilians lost 600 killed and wounded and 300 made prisoners. There had been naval actions, but no decisive. Commodore Brown has been highly extolled by the English and Americans for his conduct in the combat in sight of Montevideo.

The Chilean squadron consisting of the Asia 64, and two gun brigs had left Callao and were daily expected at Buenos Ayres, under the command of Admiral Guise.

Philad. Gaz.

The Chevalier Anduga, formerly minister of Spain in this country, has been sent to Portugal, as ambassador, by King Ferdinand.

The latest London papers mention that Talma's recovery was beyond a doubt. The death of the great actor would occasion a sensation in France almost as lively as that of the king would excite.

From France.—By the ship Estio, at New-York, from Havre, papers of that place to the 20th and Paris of the 18th are received.

The Paris papers state that instructions have been sent to Hayti, which will tend to settle the difficulties existing between the governments.

Paris, July 18.—The Austrian Observer has received some news from the Morea, dated Corfu, June 16: Redschild Pacha, after having left at Missolonghi a garrison of 2000 infantry and 500 horse, repaired to Lepanto on the 2d of May with a body of 4000 men, whence after having taken some villages, he advanced upon Athens. Ibrahim sat out from Patras on the 7th of May for Tripolizza, with an army of 10,000 Egyptians and 4000 Albanians. Colocotroni, whose force had amounted to 3000 men, was reduced to 500, the others having been disbanded on the approach of the Ottomans. He retired up Caristena, leaving the way free even to Tripolizza. Ibrahim stopped before Argos, whence Nikita proceeded for Napoli de Romania. Soliman Bey had left Modon and endeavored to rejoin Ibrahim. It appeared that it was his intention to seize upon Napoli de Molosium.

The Notice of the *Gleaner* of Rome is far from confirming this disastrous intelligence. It has received from Corfu, but under date of the 25th of June, the assurance that Colocotroni was on the point of reconnoitering the whole of the Morea, and that he had already entered into an arrangement with Ibrahim, who was in a very critical situation.

Smyrna, May 19.—The Turkish fleet from Missolonghi, 40 sail, were seen off Milo on the 8th inst. (67) Other accounts mention their arrival at the Dardanelles, where they were taking in stores, and being joined by a fresh squadron, were to sail against Hydra.

La Guayra, July 26th, 1826.

"Paez has left Caracas for the Plains of Apure, with what object is not known; however, as yet, matters remain tranquil. We have no complaints to make, except the entire want of confidence in the commercial community, and the scarcity of money."

"Three days since an order arrived to the Collector of the Customs at this place, requiring all duties for four months to be paid in cash, before the goods can be delivered from the public stores."

The merchants have had a meeting on the subject of the recent order for the payment of all the duties in cash—they have protested (or rather remonstrated) against the measure, and the resolutions have been forwarded to Paez; what may be the result I am unable to say."

La Guayra, 1st August, 1826.

"Annexed I beg leave to hand you a statement of our market at this date. Since my last respects, our affairs have remained in the same tranquil state—all parties anxiously looking for the arrival of Bolivar; when, I make no doubt, order and confidence will be completely restored. Money has never been so scarce, and the produce of the country continues high."

Tickets

IN JUDGE MURPHEY'S LOTTERY.
FOR sale at the office of the Western Carolinian, \$5 each. The scheme of this Lottery will be found on the first side of our paper: the drawing, it will be seen, is to commence on the second Monday in September; and we have the satisfaction of being able to state, that we are authorized to say the whole of the drawing will be completed early in December. To satisfy any person who may have fears as to the speedy completion of the drawing of the Lottery, we will take notes for the price of the tickets, payable five days after the drawing of the Lottery is finished.

Sept. 2, 1826.

Military Orders.

To the Officers commanding Companies in the Cabanis Regiment of N. C. Militia: YOU are hereby commanded to attend in Concord, on the 6th of October next, with the companies under your command, to be reviewed by the Adjutant-General, at 10 o'clock, to be reviewed at 12. The officers will please to attend on the 5th, with side-arms, in order to be drilled, and receive special instructions.

By order of the Col. Comdt. BENJ. PLUNKETT, Adj.

Aug. 23, 1826.

NOTICE.

THAT on Tuesday, the 19th day of September, at Mount Mourne, Fredell county, (late residence of James H. Houston, dec'd) there will be offered for sale, all the STOCK OF GOODS belonging to said dec'd, consisting of Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, and Groceries: one Cotton Gin and Press; one Wagon and Geer; Horses and Cattle, Farming Implements, &c. besides various other articles not herein mentioned. Sale will continue from day to day, (if thought proper by the executor) till all the Goods be disposed of. Twelve months credit will be given, and bond and approved security required.

WILLIAM L. DAVIDSON, Executor.

Aug. 19th, 1826.

\$50 Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on the night of the 31st of July, inst. by JOHN STANFORD, a negro boy by the name of Jack, and a Bay Horse and a Bay Mare. STANFORD, is about eighteen years of age; five feet seven inches high, round shouldered, and with a slight stoop in his back; black hair, which on his forehead nearly meets his eyebrows; his eyes inclined to a squint; tolerably stout made; fair complexion. He took with him one Cassinet coat of dark brown; one blue broadcloth roundabout, with large uniform buttons; five pair of pantaloons, viz: two pair coarse white homespun, one pair blue cassinet, one pair striped do. one pair light jeans, black hat, tolerable good shoes, but no stockings. The black boy he took with him is about 18 years of age; quite dark complexioned, about 5 feet 7 inches high. He has a scar on his right hand, occasioned by a burn. The Bay horse is 7 years old, about 5 feet 2 inches high, black legs nearly up to the knees, and a star in his forehead. The mare is about 4 feet 5 inches high, with two white marks round her neck, occasioned by the rubbing of a halter. With the horses he took a single reined bridle with large boxes, a saddle considerably worn—quilted in the skirts.

Any person who will take up the said negro and horses, and deliver them to me, or lodge them in safety so that I can get them, shall receive the above reward.

CHRISTOPHER HAND.

August 5, 1826.

Dissolution.

THE Mercantile Copartnership heretofore existing in Wilkesboro', N. C. under the firm of S. F. Patterson & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said concern, are particularly requested to settle their accounts with S. F. Patterson, as speedily as possible, as it is necessary the business of the firm should be closed. And all persons holding claims against the concern, will please present them to him for payment.

S. F. PATTERSON, WM. P. WAUGH, JOHN FINLEY.

Aug. 19th, 1826.

Estate of Col. J. A. Means.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James A. Means, deceased, either by note or book account, are requested to come forward and make payment; and all those who have claims on the estate, are hereby notified to come forward and present them, otherwise this notice will be pled in bar of their claims, according to law.

LAWSON H. ALEXANDER, Adm'r. WILLIAM C. MEANS, 3d Adm'r.

August 10, 1826.

State of North-Carolina, Cabanet county:

COMMITTED to Concord Jail, on the 19th Aug. a Negro man, who calls himself PHILL, about 25 years old, dark complexion, has one upper tooth out, is about 5 feet 10 inches high; says he is a blacksmith by trade, and belongs to a Mr. Richard Coleman, of Edgefield District, S. C. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

GEO. KLUTTS, Jailor.

Aug. 31, 1826.

Sheriff's Deeds.

FOR and sold by order of writ of vendition exponas, for sale at this office.

POETRY.

PARAPHRASE.

How various the pursuits, the hopes, the fears,
The passions, wishes, tastes and views of man!
His object one—for happiness appears
To be the view and end of every plan.
One grasps at wealth, and gains the glittering prize
Which to the rubbish turns beneath his eyes.
One sighs for power, till tortured by its pangs:
One follows fame, and finds it but a vapour—
Love proves a noose in which a wretch oft hangs,
And time melts friendship like a wasted taper.
Then since experience shows us how we blunder,
That wealth is dust and reputation breath;
That love and friendship are soon snapt asunder,
And mad ambition's paths betrayed to death—
Why not forsake our errors, and begin
To learn "that happiness is found within?"

WOMAN.

But such is woman! mystery at best;
Seeming most cold when most her heart is burning,
Hiding the melting passions of her breast
Beneath a snowy cloud, and scarce returning
One glance on him for whom her soul is yearning;
Adoring, yet repelling; proud, but weak;
Conquered, commanding still; enslaved, yet sparing;
Checking the words her heart would have her speak,
Have raging in her breast, but hush'd from her cheek.

He who would read her thoughts, must mark those
Her eyes full of unspoken expression; trace
(If trace he could, while distance stretch'd between)
The feelings, blushing, quivering on her face;
He who would know her heart must first embrace,
And feel it beat uncheck'd against his own;
Chilled not by pride nor fear, nor time nor place;
As in a dream, unthought of and alone;
When every fearful thought unconsciously has flown.

Fatalism Qualifies—from the Persian.

God has decreed the end, the means belong,
That all must die, is one of nature's laws;
But should we rush into a Serpent's jaws?

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE KENTUCKY TRAGEDY.

The Pittsburg Statesman furnishes the following particulars of the principal actors of the late scenes in Kentucky:

Jereboam O. Beauchamp, being a young gentleman of talents and of one of the first families in Kentucky, the bar naturally presented itself as the summit of his earliest ambition, and the theatre of his proudest illusions. To the profession of the law he was destined by the wishes of his friends as well as by his own inclination. To prepare himself for that field in which he had fondly hoped, in time, to gather honors, and opulence, and public confidence, and thus happily have spent a life of usefulness, he entered himself a student under Col. Sharp, an eminent practitioner in his native state. What an ill-fated moment for this brave, but unfortunate young man! An orphan girl, Miss Cook, resided his near neighbor, who was a descendant of respectable connexions, with many personal accomplishments, and intellectual beauties. She was under the protection of Col. Sharp, who had professed that he was the mutual friend of her and Beauchamp, and proposed a marriage alliance between them. Fame, at this time, had not whispered the tale of her disgrace, the fatal evidence of which soon discovered itself. Mr. Beauchamp, however, prevailed upon by an ardent passion for the female, and the high consideration of Col. Sharp's influence and interest in life, had joined his fate with hers. One short month revealed to his astonished vision the chilling truth of her far advanced pregnancy. And she who had now by management and true affection, secured the unalterable love of her deluded husband, without the concealment of a circumstance related to him the history of Col. Sharp's previous criminal intimacy. That she had been left an orphan on the world's cold charity, that Col. Sharp from affected friendship for her deceased parents had offered himself as her protector, that when confiding in him she was ruined, that to repair the injury and rescue his own character from reproach, he proposed wheedling Beauchamp into the solemnities of a marriage, all which he affected with dark but consummate stratagem. Would to God that here we could pause, and throw a veil black as his own infamy over the conduct of Col. Sharp, or that, for the sake of humanity, we could bury in the shroud of his internment the tears of blood he caused to be shed. The infuriated husband, maddened by shame and sorrow, the worst of sorrows and the worst of shames, menaced the life of the adulterer. But the heart had now formed an attachment for his wife which was the sovereign of all the other passions. Still the mind brooded over past wrongs, painful injuries, which time alone could not alleviate nor fortune soothe, the memory of which he could not brook. The fall election had now arrived, when Col. Sharp had announced himself a candidate for the assembly. His political enemies, to answer the purposes of

his defeat, proclaimed to the people the story of his illicit association with the orphan child under his guardian care, and the imposition practised on the young man whom he should have respected and honored. In refutation of this truth Col. Sharp had the effrontery and the accursed heart to circulate that he was not the father of the child, nor indeed could he be—that the child was *bastard*! It seemed, as if to finish his demoniacal mischief and make the plot complete, this last calumny must be added. Now it was the actors take the stage and start into action. Mrs. Beauchamp's proud mind could endure no longer. An actress of revenge she plays no under-part. She resolves that the monster shall die, and that too by the dagger of her husband. Sharp is assassinated—Beauchamp is executed, whilst Mrs. Beauchamp finding her soul would not break under the load of complicated distress, draws the knife that was to seal her destiny—her spirit bursts its corporeal chains, and launches forth into the eternal world!

OLIVER CROMWELL.

Destruction and character of Oliver Cromwell, from Woodstock—the new Waverly Novel.

"The figure of Oliver Cromwell, was, as is generally known, in no way prepossessing. He was of Middle stature, strongly and coarsely made, tawny, however, of natural sagacity and depth of thought. His manner of speaking when he had the purpose to make himself distinctly understood, was energetic, and forcible, though neither graceful nor eloquent. No man could on such occasion put his meaning into fewer and more decisive words. But when, as it often happened, he had a mind to play the orator, for the benefit of people's ears, without enlightening their understanding, Cromwell was wont to invest his meaning, or that which seemed to be his meaning, in such a mist of words, surrounding it with so many exclusions and exceptions, and fortifying it with such a labyrinth of parentheses, that though one of the most shrewd men in England, he was perhaps the most unintelligible speaker that ever perplexed an audience. It has long since been said by the historian, that a collection of the Protector's speeches would make, with a few exceptions, the most nonsensical book in the world; but he ought to have added, that nothing could be more nervous, concise, and intelligible, than what he really intended should be understood. It was also remarked of Cromwell, that though born of a good family, both by father and mother and although he had the usual opportunities of education and breeding connected with such an advantage; the fanatic democratic ruler could never acquire, or else disdained to practise, the courtesies usually exercised among the higher classes in their intercourse with each other. His demeanour was so blunt as some times might be termed clownish, yet there was in his language and manner a force and energy corresponding to his character, which impressed awe, if it did not impose respect; and there were even times when that dark and subtle spirit expanded itself, so as almost to conciliate affection. The turn for humour, which displayed itself by fits, was broad, and of low and sometimes practical character. Something there was in his disposition congenial to that of his countrymen, a contempt of folly, a hatred of affectation, and a dislike of ceremony, which joined to the strong intrinsic qualities of sense and courage, made him in many respects not an unfit representative of the democracy of England.

His religion must always be a subject of much doubt, and probably of doubt which he himself could hardly have cleared up. Unquestionably, there was a time in his life when he was sincerely enthusiastic, and when his natural temper, slightly subject to hypochondria, was strongly agitated by the same fanaticism which influenced so many persons of the time. On the other hand there were periods during his political career, when we certainly do him no injustice in charging him with hypocritical affectation. We shall probably judge him, and others of the same age most truly, if we suppose that their religious professions were partly influential in their own breast, partly assumed in compliance with their own interest. And so ingenious is the human heart in deceiving itself as well as others, that it is probably neither Cromwell, himself, nor those making similar pretensions to distinguished piety, could exactly have fixed the point at which their enthusiasm terminated and their hypocrisy commenced, or rather it was a point not fixed in itself, but fluctuating with the state of health, of good or bad fortune, of high or low spirits, affecting the individual at the period.

PERSONAL PECULIARITIES.

Mr. Brougham is a thin and sallow complexioned man, strongly characterized by a convulsive movement of the nostrils. When irritated the expression of his sarcasm is tremendous. His step is walking the streets is hurried and restless; his dress mean. Roscoe, the Liverpool historian, is tall and thin, with a stoop in the shoulders. Washington Irvine is gentlemanly and agreeable in his figure, with a very strong tendency to drowsiness when in company, or when walking; we have seen him ourselves dozing, while standing before Molteno's in Pall Mall. The Duke of Wellington is tall, with a strong marked bronzed countenance; 'the warrior every inch.' Edward Irving, the preacher also spare and thin, with a tremendous bushy beard, and highly popular viskers. He carries the puritan with him in gait, voice and manner.

Sir W. Scott is a gray-headed unassuming, elderly man, with a slight limp, but not so much so as is supposed. He is a dandy in person as well as in literature; he is at present the editor of the Quarterly Review. Miss Edgeworth is a thin lady, with a voice sharp as the chirp of a cricket. Tom Moore is a short and round little gentleman, with a lively eye, and restless activity in his gait. In company, as we have met him at Longman's his flow of animal spirits is more to be admired than his wit. Captain Morris was the first whose works incited him to perpetrate poetry on his own account. The Marquis of Anglesea is a fine commanding man, handsome and well-formed.

Mr. Scarlett, the barrister, is the very personification of good humour, fresh coloured and corpulent, with a delightful delivery. Mr. Canning is gentlemanly, an intellectual in person, with a classical cast of countenance, and noble contour of head. Wilberforce is unostentatious in figure, but like the Marquis Wellesley, commanding both in voice and oratory—Kean, the actor, is vulgar and plebeian in his address and person, with nothing to redeem him but his fine intellectual eye, whose expression is restless and versatile. Cobbett is an orthodox English farmer in appearance, rather corpulent, but with an intelligent countenance. Mr. Peel is a gentleman in gait, person and address.

DEATH OF MURAT.

The court-martial sat, and while they were judging him, the King, who had ordered the Captain not to say a single word in his defence, was briefly conversing with four officers, to whose care he had been entrusted. The last moments of his life were those of a hero. The approach of death, which terrifies the greater part of mankind, only increased his fortitude. The King was still conversing with the officers, when the door of his room was opened; the Recorder had come to inform him that he had been sentenced to death, and that his execution, was to take place in half an hour. The king who had listened to him with great *sans froid*, sat down and wrote an affectionate letter to his wife, Queen Caroline; he then cut off several locks of his hair, and having enveloped them with the letter, he delivered it unsealed to Capt. Starag, requesting him to transmit it to his family, as also the seal of his watch, which would be found in his right hand after his death (it was a cornelian, representing the face of his wife.) He then said to the Recorder, "Do not wait any longer, I am prepared to die." The King was led out of the room—that is, he only stepped out of the door, and beheld twelve soldiers drawn up, who were waiting for him. He walked towards them with a ready step, and, with a smiling countenance, said, "Soldiers! do not let me suffer pain; the situation you are placed in render it necessary to fix the muzzles of your muskets on my bosom." He then pointed to his heart, and looked steadfastly at the seal which he held in his right hand. The twelve soldiers fired—thus died King Joachim at four o'clock in the evening of the 19th of October.

Francis's death at Naples.

Notice.

THE remaining Lots in the town of Statesville, will be sold at public vendue, at the Court-House in Statesville, on the third Monday in October next. The terms will be made known on that day.

WESLEY REYNOLDS,
MICHAEL RICKART,
ABSAIOM K. SIMONTON,
JOHN H. McLAUGHLIN,
SQUIER LOWRY,
Commissioners
Statesville, July 1st, 1826. Smt30

To Builders.

TO be let to the lowest bidder, at the Town of Wilkesborough, on Saturday the sixteenth day of September next, it being Superior Court week, the building of a Court-House for the county of Wilkes: To be forty feet square, or forty-five by thirty-five feet; two stories high; the foundation to be of stone, and the walls of brick. The particular description of the building, with a plan of the same, will be exhibited at the time of letting out. Bond and security will be required of the contractors.

M. STOKES,
JOHN FINLEY,
WALTER R. LENOIR,
JOHN BRYAN,
JOHN MARTIN,
Commissioners.
August 3rd, 1826. 5:27

House of Entertainment.

THE subscriber informs the public, that he has opened a House of Entertainment in the town of Jefferson, and county of Ashe, on the west side of the blue ridge, at the stand formerly occupied by Ambrose Parkes, on the south-east corner of the court-house. He pledges himself that his customers shall be as well supplied, in every article of convenience, as the locality of his situation will admit; and that every attention requisite to his undertaking shall be paid to his customers. In persons desirous to visit a high and healthy part of the country, are requested to visit this place. As a pleasant retreat, it stands as highly recommended as any other part of the world; and they will meet with a welcome reception, and the best kind of accommodation.

VINCENT REID.
June, 1826. 16

N. B. The newly established line of Stages, running from Cheraw to Knoxville, in Tennessee, passes through this place twice a week, by the way of Charlotte, Statesville, and Wilkesboro.

VINCENT REID.

Sale of Lands.

State of North Carolina, Cabarrus county: IN Equity, spring term, 1826. Caleb P. Alexander, and others, petition for sale of land. In pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity, I will sell at the court-house in Concord, on the third Monday of October next, that valuable plantation, lying on Rocky River, belonging to the heirs of Nathaniel Alexander, dec'd. adjoining the lands of Maj. R. W. Smith, and others, on a credit of twelve and eighteen months, the purchaser giving bond and security.

KIAH P. HARRIS, d. c. m. e. 3:26
The Editor of the Catawba Journal will give the above three insertions, and present his account to the Clerk and Master.

Plantation for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Plantation in Wilkes county, N. C. on the Yadkin river, eight miles above Wilkesborough. The plantation contains 385 acres, between 70 and 80 acres of which is first rate bottom land; 1.0 acres are under cultivation. As to situation, water, &c. there is not a plantation in Wilkes county that exceeds this.

Will also be sold, fifteen hundred bushels of CORN, together with, or without, the stock belonging to the premises. Young Negroes will be taken in payment, at a fair price. Persons wishing to purchase such a plantation, would do well to apply soon, as a bargain can be had in the premises. JESSE ROBINETT.
Aug. 19, 1826.

Pocket Book Lost.

MISSING from the subscriber, while in, or somewhere near, the house of Thomas Holmes, on Friday evening, the 25th inst., a small red morocco pocket-book, a good deal rubbed, with a \$2 South-Carolina bank bill, with one shillable written on the face of it, and a 75 cent bill; and a number of receipts and other papers. A reasonable reward will be paid for the pocket-book, money and papers, by me, LEEROY HIGHTOWER.
Aug. 26, 1826. 3:27

Heirs of Henry Brickhouse.

NOTICE is hereby given to the heirs of Henry Brickhouse, dec'd. that application will be made to the Court of Equity for Rowan county, at the Fall term, 1826, for an order to dispose of the real estate of said Brickhouse, in Rowan county; when and where they can appear, and object, if they think proper.

WILLIAM JARVIS.
August 24, 1826. 3:27p

To Book-Binders.

A BOOK-BINDER, who is steady, may secure a constant situation, by applying to the Editor of the Knoxville Register, Knoxville, Tennessee. All the necessary tools and materials will be furnished.

HEISKELL & BROWN.
August 2, 1826. 3:26.

For Sale,

A SMALL parcel of Land, between 250 and 300 acres, 4 miles south-west of Salisbury; upon which there is some first rate meadow land. Any person wishing to purchase a small farm of excellent land, would do well to examine the premises, and judge for themselves. For particulars, &c. inquire of John Fulton, Esq. of Salisbury.
Statesville, 14th August, 1826. 4:27

Taken up and Committed

TO the Jail of Rowan county, N. C. on the 16th of August, 1826, a negro man, who says his name is J. A. K. 22 years old, 5 feet 1 inch high; says he left his master about 6 weeks since, in the state of Georgia; was bought by one Johnson, last spring, of Martha Williamson, at Charlotte Court-House, Virginia. The owner is required to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

SAM'L JONES, Jailor.
Salisbury, N. C. Aug. 17, 1826. 24

NOTICE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
July 15, 1826.

TO obviate the risk and delay incident to the return of the Bank Notes from this Department, not receivable at the Treasury of the United States, in payment for Patent Rights, all persons desirous of taking out Patents are requested to transmit, with their applications, such Notes or Drafts as they may know, or be advised, will be available at the Treasury.
July 15. 10:30

Regimental Order.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Salisbury, Aug. 23, 1826.
THE officers of 63d Reg't. N. C. Militia will appear at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Friday, the 8th day of Sept. next, there to be drilled in the manual exercise and field evolutions, in accordance with the laws of the U. S. Muskets will be furnished in town.
By order of Wm. H. Kerr, Col. Comdt.
2:26. RUFUS REED, Adj.

For Sale,

THAT large and convenient Dwelling-House, with three lots adjoining, at present occupied by Capt. John Fulton, situated in a pleasant part of the town of Salisbury. This property will be disposed of very low, and the payments made accommodated.
For terms, apply, in my absence, to Junius Sneed, or Charles Fisher.
JAMES HUIE.
Salisbury, 10th June, 1826. 7:15

Estate of Albert Torrence.

TAKE Notice.—All those indebted to the Estate of Albert Torrence, dec'd. are required to come forward and liquidate their debts. It is hoped no further notice will be necessary.
A. TORRENCE, Ex'r.
Aug. 14th, 1826. 3:26

Notice.

THE copartnership in the Mercantile business, at Concord, Cabarrus county, under the firm of Murphy & Brown, will be dissolved about the 20th day of October next, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm, are requested to settle and close their accounts as soon as possible, with William Brown, at Concord, by note or otherwise; and those having claims, are requested to present them.
JOHN MURPHY,
WILLIAM BROWN.
12:52
Concord, Cabarrus county, July 24, 1826.

The celebrated American

JACK DON PIZARRO,

Will stand the ensuing season, (commencing the 18th instant, and ending the 18th October,) at my stable in the town of Salisbury.
JUNIOUS SNEED.
Salisbury, August 14, 1826.

State of North Carolina, Cabarrus county:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July term, 1826. Joseph Young vs. Asa Thompson: Original attachment, levied on Tan Yard, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state: Ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, notifying said defendant that unless he appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions, held for said county at the court-house in Concord, on the third Monday in October next, then and there reply, plead or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken by default, and execution awarded accordingly.
DAN'L COLEMAN, C'K.
Price adv. \$2. 6:28

State of North Carolina, Cabarrus county:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July term, 1826. George Ury vs. Asa Thompson: Original attachment, levied on Tan Yard, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state: Ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, notifying said defendant that unless he appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions, held for said county at the court-house in Concord, on the third Monday in October next, then and there reply, plead or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken by default, and execution awarded accordingly.
DAN'L COLEMAN, C'K.
Price adv. \$2. 6:28

State of North Carolina, Cabarrus county:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July term, 1826. David Stork vs. Asa Thompson: Original attachment, levied on Tan Yard, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state: Ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, notifying said defendant that unless he appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions, held for said county at the court-house in Concord, on the third Monday in October next, then and there reply, plead or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken by default, and execution awarded accordingly.
DAN'L COLEMAN, C'K.
Price adv. \$2. 6:28

State of North Carolina, Cabarrus county:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July term, 1826. Paul Barringer vs. Asa Thompson: Original attachment, levied on Tan Yard, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state: Ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, notifying said defendant that unless he appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions, held for said county at the court-house in Concord, on the third Monday in October next, then and there reply, plead or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken by default, and execution awarded accordingly.
DAN'L COLEMAN, C'K.
Price adv. \$2. 6:28

State of North Carolina, Montgomery county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, July session, 1826. Thomas Pemberton vs. Daniel McGill: attachment levied on land. Ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for four weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next county court, to be held for the county of Montgomery at the court-house in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in October next, reply or plead, judgment will be entered for the amount of the Plaintiff's demand.
J. B. MARTIN, C'K.
Price adv. \$1 50. 4:27

Sheriff's Deeds,

FOR land sold by order of writs of venditionis expone, for sale at this office.